REMARKS

I. Status

Claim 25 has been amended merely for clarification purposes. Claims 31-33 have been added. No new matter has been added as a result. Claims 1-24 and 28-30 have been previously canceled. Accordingly, claims 25-27 and 31-33 are currently pending.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 25 and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Abram, et al. (U.S. 6,462,778).

Claim 25 and Dependents

Claim 25 recites, *inter alia*, "requesting from a remotely located map service server a municipality name corresponding to the geographic coordinates associated with each of the plurality of pictures, the remotely located map service server including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates" and "if the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are determined to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable based on the data included in the remotely located map service server, receiving data indicating a name of the landmark." Abram, et al. do not teach or suggest at least these features.

Abram, et al. disclose methods and systems for labeling digital image data generated by digital imaging devices. (Abram, et al., Abstract). For example, a digital imaging device, such as a camera, acquires an image. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 19-20). Then, the imaging device receives location information, such as coordinates, from a location determination device. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 20-25). The location determination device may be external to the imaging device or inside the imaging device. (Abram, et al, column 3, lines 39-42). The location information may be converted to textual information such as via a look-up-table of names associated with coordinates. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 29-34). If the

coordinates do not exactly correspond to any location in the look-up-table, then the process may choose multiple entries with coordinates near the given coordinates and display a list of names for a user to choose. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 42-47). After a user makes a selection, such as by scrolling through the choices, the place name may be imprinted on a photo or used to generate a file name. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 52-56).

However, there is no teaching or suggestion of a remotely located map service server including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates. Abram, et al. merely disclose that a look-up-table can be used to convert coordinates or location information into textual information, and then the textual information may be imprinted on a photo or used to generate a file name. There is no mention of data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific coordinates.

Furthermore, there is no teaching or suggestion of receiving data indicating a name of the landmark if the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are determined to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable. For example, according to Abram, et al., geographic coordinates are compared to a look-up-table to find an associated place name that matches the coordinates or a list of place names that are near the coordinates. Yet, this determination of place names is based on distance or location matching of the geographic coordinates. There is no mention of determining whether a landmark will be observable from certain geographic coordinates. For example, according to Abram, et al., a place name associated with or near geographic coordinates of a picture will be retrieved and shown to the user for selection even if that place is not observable from those coordinates (*e.g.*, there is something blocking a person's view, such as a wall or other obstacle, from the position of those coordinates). There is no determination of whether a landmark will be observable from specific geographic coordinates based on data included in the remotely located map service server.

Accordingly, claim 25 is allowable for at least these reasons. Claim 27 depends from allowable claim 25 and, therefore, is allowable for at least the same reasons.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 26 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram, et al. in view of Pelletier (U.S. 6,690,883).

Claim 26 depends from allowable claim 25 and, therefore, is allowable for at least the same reasons.

IV. New Claims

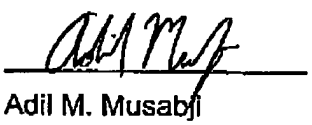
Claim 31 recites, *inter alia*, "obtaining data from a camera removably connected to a computer platform, the obtained data indicating geographic coordinates associated with a picture taken by the camera," "requesting from a remotely located map service server a municipality name corresponding to the geographic coordinates associated with the picture, the remotely located map service server including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from said geographic coordinates," and "if the geographic coordinates associated with the picture are determined to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable based on the data included in the remotely located map service server, receiving data indicating a name of the landmark."

The cited references do not teach or suggest at least these features. Accordingly, claim 31 is allowable. Claims 32-33 depend from allowable claim 31 and, therefore, are allowable for at least the same reasons.

V. Summary

It is respectfully asserted that all of the pending claims are patentable over the cited references, and allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone interview would be helpful in resolving any outstanding issues, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



Adil M. Musabji
Reg. No. 58,728
Patent Counsel

NAVTEQ North America, LLC
425 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 780-3054